LABOR AND PAY OF THE OSAKA FACTORY GIGLS.

Mewards for Long and Continuous Service -Mutuat Benestt Funds-Long Hours-Factory Boarding Houses Hospitals and Physicians Supported by the Mills -Wonderful Development of the City-Its Great Harbor Work-Its Business,

OSAKA, Japan, May 8,-The general impres-Mons which I formed of this, the great centre of industrial scivity in Japan, have been given in a previous letter. At that time we took a dip into the quarters of the city where people lived their lives through on a sum not exceeding five cents per day, and were buried, including refreshments for coffin bearers, doctors, and priests, fees and floral offerings, for a sum considerably short of a United States dollar. It is now proposed to consider the manufacturing resources and industrial possibilities of Osaka, together with some interesting facts in relation to the treatment of factory girls in the empire, with the analysis of conditions under which they labor and the wages they receive.

Factory girls in Japan are very different from factory girls in the United States. The latter live at home, enjoy their evenings, and on Sunday, dressed in neat attire, go to church, take fresh air in the parks, on the streets or lakes, or on the Atlantic coast, or go down to which Sunday affords. Then their hours are not so long nor are they allowed to work so many hours overtime as the Japanese. In appearance, however, the Japanese factory girl, as I have seen her in all parts of the main island, looks as robust and rosy and indeed as As in England, and to a lesser extent in our own country, industries in Japane factory girl? For my part, I have no desire to sow the seed of discontent. Nor will anything that I may say of the condition of these girls at the present time be likely to have that tendency. I merely state the facts as I found them in Toklo, in Nagoya, and in the district of Osaka. Those facts will naturally be of considerable interest to our mill owners, because they in part explain why the Japanese can manufacture so much cheaper.

As in England, and to a lesser extent in our own country, industries in Japane we content on the Paints. Thus, in Osaka the total production of slik goods and mixed silk material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, hemp, and mixed slik material would not aggregate \$20,000. On the other hand, cotton, he happy as her co-laborer beyond the Pacific. Japanese can manufacture so much cheaper than we can in the United States and Europe.

were obtained direct from a typical mill and mostly written down by the proprietors. The yen is valued at about 53 cents, and two sen equal a fraction more than an American cent.

The age of factory girls in Janan ranges from 12 to 30 years. In house weaving and spinning much younger girls are found than this, but 12 is about the youngest I have found in factories. The girls employed in spinning fine thread are, as a rule, the youngest. Their wages, there are a therefore, show similar difference, between five sen a day for day girls and eight sen for girls living in the boarding houses established within the mill, and ten yen per month. Wages are also paid by quantity according to the kinds of work. For rough spinning the pay per hank is about three sen, and skilled girls can undertake from seven to nine hanks a day. For reeling the pay per spool is 5-10 to 6-10 sen, and when the girls become used to the work they can reel as much as fifty spools. The maximum limit for girls in the fine spinning department is fif-

when the factory doctor declares the case incurable, then the mill will undertake to pay the expenses which the girl has incurred on account of sickness, and will also provide her a travelling expense. It is said, therefore, that for one girl returned to her parents in that way her employers incur the loss of twenty yen or so. The majority of cases of times consist of lung trouble. In some mills the operatives or case what may be called a mutual relief society with a portain fund, to which, in large mills, the officers and operatives contribute about 250 yen in half a year. In engaging operatives, factories generally advance travelling expenses, to be refunded in two years, but when the girls go through the service of three years, their employers will give them, by way of parting present, one half the expenses needed in going back. The majority of girls are engaged through the medium of agents, to whom the charge of 20 sen is to be paid at first by each silt, and also the monthly charge of two sen, all through the term, the latter being pay for acting as security of girls. This responsibility undertaken by agents is highly convenient for employers, who are therefore more inclined to get hands through the medium of agents. At present, owing to the activity of various industries in the interior, every mill finds it difficult to secure the service of operatives.

It is estimated that in this city of over half a million people more time \$10.000.000.000 worth of goods are carried in and out during the year.

Number of weaving establishments 18,007 Number of looms 5,008 Mile weavers 50,481 Female weavers 50,481

As in England, and to a lesser extent in our

Matches are another important industry of Osaka. Last year about 75,000,000 dozen boxes were preduced. This year the product than we can in the United States and Europe.

The facts herewith given about factory girls were obtained direct from a typical mill and mostly written down by the proprietors. The relief of the proprietors of th

	portant worz:	
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"Sin-I received yesterday your leiter of that date written in this city, the declared object of which is to make clear the principles which underlie the refusal of the American mission at Constantinople to withdraw its missionaries from their pasts in Asiatic Turkey who are beyond the direct influence of the United States mavy. The fact that you have in this formal manner presented the reasons for such refusal seems to require from me an expression of opinion in writing, which has already been conveyed to you verbally. The temperary withdrawal of American missionaries from Turkey has not been suggested by me to any missionary except to you, in whom I recognize an intermediary between our missionaries in Asiatic Turkey and this legation. Though you have never been authorized to reveal my apprehensions to your associates here, it was naturally expected that you would inform the Missionary Boards in America.

"White most willing to incur any odlum that may attach to a conscientious discharge of duty, I did not deem it prudent to increase the alarm of those already in peril by expressing to them fears for their safety, or, by requesting them to leave their posts, to excite against myself the prejudice of these who despressing to them fears for their safety, or, by requesting them to leave their posts, to excite against myself the prejudice of these who despressing to them fears for their safety, or, by requesting them to leave their posts, to excite against myself the prejudice of these who despressing to them fears for their safety, or, by requesting them to leave their posts, to excite against myself the prejudice of these who desared them to stay. To you, to the Consul-

requesting them to leave their posts, who de-against myself the prejudice of these who de-seem soli sired them to stay. To you, to the Consul-General, to the Secretary of this legation. and, I believe, to President Washburn, I expressed four months ago my conviction that the so-called 'reforms' would, when announced, be followed by a massacre of Armenians and a period of great danger to our missionaries. This view was not entertained by any of you, nor by my colleagues; but, acting on my own convictions, instant measures were taken for the security of our countries. It is their fault nor that of the United States nor of this legation.

"Your request that those who plundered American request that these who plundered American request that these who plundered American request that these who plundered american request that the value, which has been itemized, should be stricken from my claim for indemnity. If you prefer that course it can be adopted.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

MINISTER TERRELL AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Me Explains to the Rev. Mr. Dwight in Constantinopie His Own Attitude and that of Our Government—Why Has Wanted the Women and Children to Leave the Mission—An Interesting Letter Constantinopie, July D.—The following copy of a letter from the American Ministers at Constantinopie to the Rev. H. O. Dwight, who represents at Constantinopie to the Rev. H. O. Dwight, who missionacles, will explain itself. It was written during the most serious period of the massacre is at the time. Several research last winter. The prospect of another general massacre, connected with the effort made to excite prejudice against Mr. Torrell on account of his desire that missionary women and children should retire to some place of safety, will cause this letter to be read with particular interest at this time.

Several recent attacks made upon Mr Terrells diplomatic action in the American press, notably in Horper's Weekly of June 13, were called to the attention of Mr. Terrell adiplomatic action in the American press, notably in Horper's Weekly of June 13, were called to the attention of Mr. Terrell, and while he refused positively to discuss them he permitted the publication of this letter as fully explaining his own position as well as showing the views and desires of those who are now clamoring for a different order of diplomatic action in the Sublime Porte:

"Ligations or The United States will assume the views and desires of those who are now clamoring for a different order of diplomatic action in the subject of the construction of property and of subject of which is to make clear the principles which underlie the refusal of the American mission at the first of the presset

as you suggest, missionaries cannot now "If, as you suggest, missional is the severe winter, the same difficulty would seem to render impracticable your request that a Consul should no there. The failure of the two Consuls to reach their posts from Trebizond was neither their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor their fault nor that of the United States nor the United States

acting on my own convictions, instant meanings are successful or the security of our countrymen. A residence in the southern portion of the United States at the close of our civil war prepared me to anticinate the fearful eral through which we are passing here. I had seen the resentful violence of a proud and dominant race, caused by repulsive reforms for a subject race, which feeling was increased by the arrogance of the enfranchised negroes, and which resulted in Ku-Klux outrages.

"It was known here that one at least of the great powers would not consent to the use of force to make the reforms proposed for the benefit of the Armenians effective. And so, on Oct. 21, when very many persons were regioning over the 'irade" that day issued, which proposed to arm and make officers of a race who had for centuries been subjugated and denied privileges, I demanded and obtained on that day telegraphic orders to every civil and military chief in the Ottoman Emplete or the same interests which I am here to proteet. American missionaries, three before, in anticipation of these reforms, and four times since, like orders were demanded at here there is an instruction of these reforms, and four times since, like orders were demanded at here is a missionaries, three before, in anticipation of these reforms, and four times since, like orders were demanded at here is a missionaries, three before, in anticipation of these reforms, and four times since, like orders were demanded at here is a future, as in the quast. I shall here to proteer. Hence I have departed from my claim for indexing the course of market the souther our ration shall be execused from expressing an opinion of the subject of a protein that the war ship which you desire shall be interested by the treaty of Paris.

"I know that it because the bedginger of the subject of the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision of

clination for poetry from her earliest years and would devour and commit to memory all the verse that happened to fall into her hands. At that time there was a marked prejudice in Cuba against all girls or women who showed literary tendencies and this young girl was frequently reprimanded by her parents for paying more attention to the few books she could command than to her needle. But no opposition or scolding could change or modify her poetly impulse. If the book was laid aside and the nosdie taken up at a command from either parent the dainty piece of needlework was attention again riveted on her volume of verse prose. To even show a fondness for poetry was considered to augur ill for a woman and to be a composer of verse was deemed as bad as learning and militrating intin, and just how this was regarded is shown by the proverb

then accepted as an axiom: lins cosas tionen mai fin; El niño que bebe vino, Y mojer que habia Latin,

CUBA'S GLORIOUS POET.

THE WORK AND ACHIEFEMENT OF LA AFFELDANCED.

How the Observe Child of Observe Pareric Principe Astrained the Michest Rank Among Spain's Writers and Compelled for Herself the Admiration and Praise of the Critical Work Critical Work

ing to Spain her only brother died, leaving her alone in the world.

Cubans say that the Spanlards claim every good thing produced in Cuba. They certainly claim the Avellaneda as one of their poets, arguing that she was formed in Spain. They seem to forget that she was 12 years old, and aiready famous in Cuba, when she left there. On the other hand, Juba declares that she merely ripened and grew to maturity in Spain, where she was, of course, stimulated by a much wider field of action, and, furthermore, that she is a Juban glory which no Spanish false pretences can steal away.

Among the Spanish critics who assign to her the highest rank as a lyric poet, and a very high one as a dramatist, are Don Alberto Lista and Don Juan Vicasio Gallego, both now dead, and Don Juan Valera and Ion M. Menendez y Pelayo. The two last named are still living. Menendez y Pelayo being of all four the most eminent. The great French critic, Villemain, in his introduction to the edes of the great Greek lyric poet Pindar, says that when the latest strike in the content of the seas of the great Greek lyric poet Pindar, says that

great Greek lyric pact Findar, says that when the lyre dropped from the hands of Frav Luis de Leon, the greatest Spanish lyric poet, who lived from 1327 to 1591, it fell into those of Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda.

CABRARA'S MARRIE QUARRIES.

LEO XIII.'S SATIS COGNITUM

PETER'S PRIMACY REASSERTED IN THE LAST ENCYCLICAL The Pope Makes Clear What He Means by

Christian Unity-Leaves No Room for Bould as to the Catholic Church's Po-sition Example of the Council of Florence ROME, July 3 .- The Pope's ideal, some call his hallucination, was once for a few hours a llying reality. Four centuries ago a Venetian who joined to the genius of a Doge the virtues of a Pope, Eugenius IV., desired, with all the passion of a patriot and of a teacher the reestablishment of religious unity in the face of the threatened invasion of the Crescent. mercial primacy of Venice and the higher and less material primacy of Rome Joined forces to restore peace to Europe, and the seamless coat of Christ to the Church. Three men shared this beautiful hope, the Emperor John IL Palaeologus, Cardinal Bessarion, and Cardinal isidore; the first a foreseeing statesman, Roman rather than Byzantine; the second an exquisite homanist, an indefatigable apostle; the last the Primate of Russia, a poor Greek idealist, lost at the court of a semi-barbarous Czar, in a rough crowd, into which the light of a cause se pure, so noble, and so necessary could hardly penetrate. These four leaders created a gigantic work; alone against existing facts and prejnilices, the two intangible barriers to the suo cess of great deeds, they brought to a successful conclusion that admirable Council of Florence, where for "some light hours," as the post says, the two fragments of the Church were reunited, and two civilizations embraced. Man, however, is sometimes more powerful

In reading the encyclical Satis Cognitum on the unity of the Church and the union of churches, for the latter is the necessary consequence of the former, the mind spontaneously turns back to that date of 1439; It beholds again, as it were, that Council, rising up before us with its aurtere greatness and its no-ble impulses. The Encyclical and the Council sprang from the same spirit; both are inspired by the same governmental and executive methods. Fo study the testimony of the early fathers in the East and the West; to seck there the proofs of the unity of faith and the sovereignty of Peter; to reestablish on the common ground which both Latins and Greeks accept the ancient blerarchy with unity of belief and diversity of rites and of discipline; such was the progress of the discussion at Florence: such is the secret inspiration of the Encyclical. Voluntarily, or dragged along by the fatal and trresistible slant of things, Lee XIII. has revived, in language wonderful for its order and clearness, the undertaking of the end of the fiftleth century.

than the idea; the seed did not come to flower.

Thus is the Pontiff's programme of harmens and unity made precise and defined as to its limits; it is a break with exclusive Latin sig.

and unity made precise and defined as to its limits: it is a break with exclusive Latinsia and with the policy of mathematical absorption which for too long a time had established itself in the best places in the West. It is a declaration, too, to the churches that proceed from the storms of the sixteenth century that Rome, under the exist of the Papacy, tends to unity, not to destroy and deminate, but to draw ties closer, to acquire again the privileness of the early days of the Church, and to collect all the living forces of Christianity around the Gospel, respecting the traditions, the rires, the describine, of every branch of the ecclesiastical tree. The primacy of Peter, at once the condition and the cown of the unity of the Church, is an integral part of the apostolic trust, the Council of Florence had proclaimed. Lee XIII, to-day again demonstrates it dissinctly.

Some timerous hearts or chimerical minds will repreach Lee XIII, perhaps, for having rone at once to the knot, to the vitals of the question. They would have wished that schence and theology should amuse themselves in hovering about secondary points, in negotiations, in details, Vulgar prudence would perhaps have dictated some such reserve. But is that the grand art of conducting affairs? Christians, do you accept the lexacy of the aposties? Is the Pore, or is he not, the visible head of the Church. This problem would have had to be taken up sooner or later. When a Pontial has reached the extreme limits of human life, it is natural that he should wish to mark out with its own hand the outline of his undertaking. Why should the Arglicans fear to-day the unmaterial hegemony of Rome? They say thus England separated from the primitive thone in order to shace off the "political voke" of papistry, which in the person of Plus V. tred to force a king on the English, and not in order to break with the traditions of the Gospels, Now, Loo XIII, does not asylire to jointal and material domination. Historical cortingencies, human combinations, legacies of d

The content of the co